

# DYNAMIS

*Acta Hispanica ad Medicinae Scientiarumque  
Historiam Illustrandam*

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2003

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By the beginning of the 16th century, the Portuguese State imposed on local powers the obligation to bring up and take care of foundlings. However, with the creation of the <i>Misericórdia</i> fraternities all over the country, the municipalities transferred the assistance of the children to these charities, with the promise of economic support. Nonetheless, in spite of the State «interest», the concern of local powers and the care provided by the <i>Misericórdias</i> , the results for the children were tragic. In this paper I intend to provide a summary of the welfare services for foundlings in Portugal, and to study the assistance afforded them in the city of Évora.	
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### Abstract

The comparative analysis of human growth studies based on French and Spanish medical literature and other sources published during the first half of the 20th Century allows us to show the ideological uses of a supposedly objective science. Analysis of the writings published in the two countries is an appropriate method to reconstruct the different trends in human growth studies, given the diverse scientific, social, political and ideological variables.

«Practising hygiene and fighting the natives' disease». Public health and child health in German East Africa and Tanganyika territory, 1900-1960

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### Abstract

For reasons of population policy and missionary strategies, childcare was a relatively early issue of colonial medical policy and services in East Africa. The main challenge for the adaptation of biomedicine to the local situation proved to be not so much schemes for treatment or prevention, but rather the question of staffing. Education and employment of females, as well as social acceptance and keeping up professional standards of biomedically trained personnel, posed major obstacles to the implementation of governmental health policies. In addition to these obstacles, European prejudices about African disinterest in child health contributed to the feeling that limited progress had been made after 50 years of biomedical efforts to improve African child health.

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1.—Models of intervention in the interwar years. 2.—International relief and post war reconstruction. 3.—International health and the politics of institutional design. 4.—UNICEF and supply driven policy. 5.—Conclusion.

### Abstract

Faced with planning mass relief campaigns in liberated Europe in the aftermath of the Second World War, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration relied heavily on cheap supplies of skimmed milk from surplus production in northern Europe. The success of this approach swept aside more detailed planning around restoring national maternal and children's health services. This reliance on mass feeding continued into the post-war years. UNICEF, the agency with the most substantial financial resources, continued this supply-driven approach despite growing reservations by nutritionists in its rival agencies —the UN Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

## History of the health notebook in France: A stake for mothers, doctors and state

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### Abstract

The health notebook is a booklet distributed in France to mothers for making notes about the growth and health events of their children. The physicians who first adopted this initiative thought that mothers would be the best link between themselves and the health of babies. The oldest example discussed here came from a Montpellier medical doctor (1869). Many other initiatives followed until the Second World War. At the beginning of the 20th century, public health authorities became interested in this booklet as an instrument of control of the population's health. The idea of making this health notebook compulsory was implemented in 1945. Since 1970, it has included three health certificates signed by a physician. Therefore, families, doctors and State have all come to have a stake in the health notebook.

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### Abject pilgrimage and healing in Jaume Roig's *Spill*

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of subversion: The severed link between pilgrimage and healing. 3.2.—The broken parallel between sacred and earthly women healers. 3.3.—The lost integration of pilgrims and saints. 4.—Conclusion.

#### Abstract

In the *Spill o Llibre de les dones*, the 15th century writer and physician from Valencia, Jaume Roig, uses the motif of pilgrimage to attack earthly women, particularly women healers. Roig undermines the salutary function of medieval pilgrimage in order to expose worldly women in their effort to harm male pilgrims. Since men cannot rely on earthly women, they must seek a healing encounter with the Virgin, whose salutary ministrations are always constant and efficacious. Roig's assault on women through pilgrimage relates to wider social attempts to marginalize traditional women healers from legitimate salutary practice, since he aims to dissuade male readers from seeking women's healing services in everyday society.

### The *insigne* and *suntuoso* Royal Hospital of Granada (I). Royal foundations and the hospital regrouping (1501-1526)

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#### Abstract

In the 1520s the local authorities planned to set up a new modern hospital in the city of Granada by combining two existing Royal Hospitals: *Alhambra* and *Reyes*. As a public institution and as a new building, the new hospital could develop the mandates of the original foundation and extend its care to become a general hospital. In this way it would strengthen its status as a charitable undertaking and legacy of the Catholic Monarchs and, secondly, as a great architectural monument

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#### Abstract

Epidemics in Almeria during the 18th Century and the beginnings of the 19th Century are described, as well as the measures adopted to avoid them, regarding both internal contagion and the need for surveillance of incoming ships. The economic consequences of the prophylactic measures taken are also considered. Finally, the role of the Church in extreme situations is analyzed.

## Granada Professorships of the *Conservatorio de Artes* (Art School) (1833-1845)

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### Abstract

This paper reviews the studies for workers and craftsmen established in Granada early in the liberal period. In 1833, the teachings of the *Conservatorio de Artes* (Art School) of Madrid were extended to various Spanish cities with a view to providing industrial workers with basic education. In Granada, a Geometry and Mechanics chair and an Applied Chemistry chair were established under the control of the *Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País*. These chairs were held by Javier de Hore and Francisco de Paula Montells y Nadal, respectively. Although aimed at educating workers and craftsmen, few of these attended the lectures because the teaching level was too high for them. In fact, most of the attendees were university students. In 1837, the Sociedad Económica ceased to manage the professorships, and only the Chemistry chair continued to operate; however, its studies grew gradually closer to the university curriculum (so much so that they were easily recognized by the University). In 1845, the holder of the Chemistry chair, Montells, was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Granada, which led to the eventual disappearance of the education programme for craftsmen in the city.

## The links between technology and specialist practice in rehabilitation: the model of gymnastic technology in 19th century Spain

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### Abstract

Gymnastic technology had a decisive role in the configuration of a particular medical specialty, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Its study is critical to understand the strong division of work roles that existed in this field, with a medical specialty and several professions linked to physiotherapy and rehabilitation. This process was developed in two well-defined phases: the assimilation of the knowledge and technological advances of gymnasts at the beginning of the 19th Century, and the appropriation of the use of these appliances by doctors. Both factors favoured the emergence of the new professions.

### ***III DYNAMIS Prize for the promotion of research into the history of medicine and health***

Morphological studies in the theory of the chromosomal determination of sex: 1880-1912

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#### **Abstract**

This article analyses morphological research on sex determination from the late nineteenth-century to the discovery of sex chromosomes and the theory of sex determination by chromosomes. It describes the links between Morphology and Zoology through their development in Germany and North America, as main producer countries. Cytological research, carried out on a wide spectrum of zoological species, led to an understanding of important problems regarding the number, appearance and behaviour of chromosomes, supporting determinist hypotheses against those defending the importance of environmental or cytoplasmic factors in the control of development.

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«Wer niemals einen Rausch gehabt» (German drinking song: «*Who never was drunk*») —A letter from the physician Mnesitheos and a Commentary by Magister Bona Fortuna

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Getting drunk regularly is a recommendation we find expressed both in the work of the 4th century B.C. physician Mnesitheos and in a commentary on Constantine the African's *Viaticum* by a 13th century university teacher, Magister Bona Fortuna, evidently under the influence of Avicenna. The article provides German translations of the source texts and briefly comments on their content. An outline is given of the way Mnesitheos' writings were handed down to later centuries, showing the great renown this important writer on dietetics enjoyed even in Imperial times, possibly influencing writers whose works were translated into Arabic. An excerpt from Magister Bona Fortuna's commentary is published in the Appendix.

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